

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This report contains information on Soviet troops and supply installations in the Odessa Military District.

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Soviet Troops in the Odessa MD

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Odessa (N46-29, E30-44)	Prior to April 1949.	1. Barracks installation of two multi-story brick buildings, 40x20 meters, with small towers attached, and one multi-story smaller building; covering an area about 800 meters square.	Southern sector of the city, on the road to Fontan (N46-23, E30-45), near a large cemetery.	Occupied by a unit of more than 1,000 men, referred to as an artillery unit by the residents of the city. No guns were observed. Smaller details, armed with 80-mm mortars, sub-machine guns, and rifles, frequently left the installation. Training with weapons was observed in the billeting area.	Referred to as artillery barracks.
	Prior to February 1949.	2. Ordnance park in a square with small trees.	Center of the city, near the main railroad station and a rope factory.	A large number of AA guns without carriages were lined up in several rows. No muzzle brakes or shields were observed. Some soldiers did maintenance work on the guns.	
	Prior to March 1949.	3. Supply depot of one three-story brick building, about 70 by 30 meters, enclosed by a wall.	Western sector of the city, near a hosiery factory.	Referred to as Sklad 25. Gasoline, lubricants, and vegetable oil were stored in the basement; rations on the first floor; clothing on the second floor; and tobacco, cocoa, coffee, cigarettes, etc., on the third floor. Supplies were picked up by trucks of army units, driven by soldiers with red epaulets and some MVD officers. Incoming shipments were also made by truck.	

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4. Wooden warehouse,
about 150x12 meters.

On the rail-
road line,
about 400 me-
ters south of
the railroad
station.

Potatoes, fruit, and vege-
tables were stored in one
section of the warehouse,
and motor vehicle spare
parts were observed in the
other. Supplies were picked
up by military trucks, ope-
rated by soldiers of var-
ious branches of service,
and by civilian vehicles.

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Prior to
the spring
of 1948.

1. Barracks in-
stallation of one
yellow four-story
corner building,
about 100 meters
long.

On the north
side of Ulitsa
Engels, east-
ern sector of
the city, south
of the quarantine
harbor.

An infantry unit of about
120 men, armed with rifles,
submachine guns, light
mortars, and about ten
light machine guns, was
frequently observed
leaving the installation.

2. Barracks in-
stallation of three
yellow multi-story
buildings, about 60
meters long, with
flat roofs; one trac-
tor garage; and
some parking lots
in an area about
400x500 meters.

Southern sec-
tor of the city,
on the western
side of the road
to Fontan.

Occupied by an artil-
lery unit of 1,200 to
1,500 troops. Ten to
15 guns and some trucks,
each mounting ten to 12
troops, were frequently
observed leaving the
installation for a train-
ing field located farther
to the south. Two to three
hundred guns, mostly of
medium caliber, and about
150 trucks and tractors
were stored on various
lots in the billeting area.

Generals were
occasionally
observed.

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3. Barracks installation of one large, yellow, four-story building and five or six low wooden buildings in an area about 500x200 meters; enclosed by a mesh-wire fence attached to concrete piles.

Southern sector of the city, on the east side of the road to Fontan.

Occupied by an AA unit. About 100 light guns and 60 to 80 trucks were seen in the billeting area. When the unit left for practice, the guns were towed by trucks.

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Nikolayev
(N46-58,
E32-00)

1948 to
May 1949.

Barracks installation of one old three-story brick building, about 150x30 meters, three large garages, and a barracks yard.

Eastern bank of the Ingul River, bordering on the northeastern edge of the Northern Shipyard.¹

Occupied by a tank unit estimated at more than 1,200 men. One lieutenant colonel was the commanding officer. Over 200 T-34 tanks and 40 to 50 trucks were observed in the billeting area. The tanks mounted an unusually long barrel of 80 to 90 mm caliber, with a funnel-shaped muzzle brake. Their turrets had rounded-off edges. A unit with 30 to 50 tanks and ten to 15 trucks was frequently observed leaving the installation in a northerly direction.

Referred to as a tank regiment by the PWs.

1947 to
April
1949.

Old barracks installation of one five-story building, 100 meters long, one smaller four-story building, one storehouse with cupola, one garage, two

Eastern bank of the Ingul River, bordering on the northeastern edge of the Northern Shipyard.

Occupied by a tank unit, referred to as regiment. A general was observed to be the ranking officer. The strength of the unit was estimated at 2,000 men. The epaulets of the officers had a yellow back-
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insignia on their collar

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one filling station with five small tanks, and one target range in an area about 1x1.2 km; enclosed by a wall and a wooden fence topped by some lines of barbed wire.

patches. More than a hundred T-34 tanks and more than 50 trucks were lined up in eight rows on a lot in the northern sector of the billeting area. Not less than 100 guns, similar to the German 88-mm AA guns with four-wheel carriages and almost vertically-elevated barrels, and more than 50 trucks were lined up in three rows in the southeastern section of the billeting area. Groups of soldiers were frequently observed practicing with submachine guns and rapid-fire rifles in the barracks yard. The training included close-order drill, theoretical instruction, weapons training, and political indoctrination.

To March 1949.

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1. Barracks installation of two old five-story brick buildings.

Eastern bank of the Ingul River, northeast of the Northern Shipyard.

Referred to as a tank barracks. There were 100 to 120 tanks parked in the area between the barracks buildings and the river bank.

2. Barracks installation.

Just southeast of the Northern Shipyard.

Troops wearing epaulets with crossed-gun-barrel insignia were observed in the installation. They were trained with 80 and 120-mm mortars. Troops wearing purple epaulets were also observed in the same installation.

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1946 to
May 1949.

1948 to
May 1949.

3. Barracks installation of one red five-story or six-story brick building, about 120 meters long, and several side buildings.

Barracks installation of several four-story brick buildings with shingle roofs and one large barracks yard.

Barracks installation of one old two-story brick building, about 100 meters long, and one smaller building.

Northwestern sector of the city, northeast of the road bridge over the Bug River, south of the mouth of the Ingul River.

Just southeast of the Northern Shipyard.

Northern sector of the city, about 200 meters southwest of the bridge over the Ingul River, and 200 meters northwest of so-called Red Army Square.

A naval unit was accommodated in one section of the billeting area. Naval officers were frequently observed entering and leaving the building at certain hours.

Army troops were frequently observed drilling or marching out of the installation. About 60 canvas-covered tanks were parked in the billeting area at all times from 1946 to 1949.

Naval billets. Naval personnel carrying baggage were frequently observed marching from the Northern Shipyard to the billeting area. The PWs believed that they were the crews of vessels.